

## ON SOME REMARKS BY TWO ACTORS—TWO "BRITICISMS"—FRENCH PRINTING—THE QUEEN AND THE FORTH BRIDGE.

of his invention in Broadway, where men living in Jersey, Staten Island, the Annexed District or Brooklyn may secure it at a reasonable price.

A member of the Brooklyn Board of Education is in a state of mind because at the recent commencement of one of the schools a boy had the audacity to deliver a speech in favor of the McKinley bill. The member—whose mental condition is only feebly described by the phrase already used—pronounces this an outrage, and actually offered a resolution at the last meeting of the Board that no original essay be allowed at future exhibitions of the schools. A less hot-headed member moved to add the words "on any political or religious subject," but after an animated debate, including a proposition to censure the offending pupil, the subject was temporarily disposed of by being referred to a committee. It is commonly believed to be an excellent thing to get boys and girls who are engaged in study interested in live, practical questions; but this is all a mistake if some old fogies in Brooklyn are in the right. If they can have their way, future commencement exercises will be illumined by discussions of such questions as "What is Truth?" "Are the Pleasures of Participation Greater than those of Anticipation?" "Whither are We Drifting?" or essays on Spring, the Love of Beauty, the Discipline of Life, etc., etc., ad nauseam.

The significant hint at disbarment contained in a recent opinion of the Court of Appeals relative to frivolous motions for delay in capital cases seems to have produced a salutary impression. Wood's lawyer persevered to the end, but other attorneys, and notably Mr. Roger M. Sherman, have been as still as mice since that opinion was rendered.

If the two provisions of the law imposing death by electricity which leave the time of an execution within the limit of a week optional with juries, and which, by forbidding newspaper reports, render the affair a matter of sickly mystery, were repealed, the general verdict of the public would be that the law is good, and that it attains its merited object.

The bursting of a water-pipe in the grand banquet hall at Windsor has not been fully described, but the consequences must have been appalling. Fancy Queen Victoria floating around in a grave boat, and the Prince of Wales standing helpless on a pile of his own beacoon counters, with the waves lapping his feet, while the German Emperor vainly essayed to bail out the apartment with his helmet. The Lord High Plumber ought to have his head cut off.

The new Civil Service rules in regard to the naval service will go into effect at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on August 1, and the competitive examinations for the seventeen foremanships are to begin on July 20. Secretary Tracy was in earnest when he made his emphatic declaration in his Boston speech, and is carrying out his announced purpose with unflinching determination. The new policy naturally provokes mutterings of discontent in some quarters, but it is evident that merit and not favoritism is to be the prevailing principle throughout the naval service hereafter.

If Mr. Parnell does not know he is beaten now, his perceptions must have deserted him with his discretion.

The dispatch from Victoria, B. C., which reports the arrival at that port of the seal pirate Danube with a cargo of 18,000 skins, absurdly declared that they were "secured under the aegis of Behring Sea." This, of course, is preposterous, as is all the talk of seal-catches in the open Pacific. There never was a well-authenticated case of Pacific sealing in which even a thousand skins were taken. The Danube's catch came, as all the rest do, from the waters north of the Aleutian pass.

If it is anybody's duty to prosecute the newspapers that have ignored the secrecy provision of the Electrical Execution law, he has a good long life-work eagerly awaiting him.

Judge Lawrence has upheld the Board of Electrical Control in its fight with an electric company which has thus far successfully resisted all attempts to drive its wires underground, and says that the Board's acts have been in strict conformity with the statutes. The burial of the wires goes forward so deliberately that it is a great satisfaction to see a company snubbed when it applies for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the plain provisions of the law. If all the Judges would take the same view, the public welfare would be sensibly subserved.

## PERSONAL.

"The Burlington Free Press" says that Senator Edmunds has not been fishing in Canada, as some papers declared, but has been at home all the time.

Ex-Governor Noble, who has been the guest of one of his sons in Rome, has been seen. Two physicians who were called to attend her from Kien as she lay ill, to the exciting scenes accompanying her untimely departure from Belgrade. The poor woman's nerves seem completely shattered.

Signor Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," which has created a furore in Berlin and other cities of the Continent, is described as a remarkably young man, twenty-six years of age. His skin is dark-brown, his eyes are black and melancholy in expression, and his forehead is broad and high. He is six feet in height. His face is beardless.

The Rev. Augustus Leese, the new bishop of Lichfield, is a brother of the Earl of Dartmouth, and was born in 1830. He took his degree at Oxford in 1851, and was ordained a priest. He is vicar of St. Mary's at Lewisham, honorary canon of Rochester Cathedral, and dean of Greenwich and honorary chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

The new Dean of Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, is an Irishman and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became curate of Holy Trinity, Dublin, in 1858, perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Dublin, in 1862, and vicar of St. John's, Dublin, in 1865. In 1870, he was appointed vicar of St. John's, Cambridge, and honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1880.

A report has been circulated in Brussels that Prince Clementine, the youngest daughter of the King, has decided to become a nun in the cloister of Tere-sa-saint-Joseph, near the capital, to which only members of the aristocracy are admitted. It is a fact that the young Princess, now nineteen years of age, makes long and frequent visits to the famous cloister. Princess Clementine was a great favorite of the dead Prince Leopold. Many people, however, do not believe that the counts of her clan will permanently permit her to leave the family. The only objects accomplished by his pious desire are the escape of several malefactors, and the creation of intense disgust among Connecticut Democrats, whom he expected to please.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

This is a year when men whose chief concern is their own advancement must stand aside, for the Republican party has other business to attend to than the adoption of questionable methods or derivative candidates.

THEY WERE BOTH GOOD MEN.

Abraham Lincoln was killed in a theatre and Hannibal Hamlin died while seated at a card table. Nevertheless, both were good men.

WHAT GOVERNOR HILL ACCOMPLISHED.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The "peanut" Governor of New York at last has thrown up the sponge and recognized the fact that he is a governor of Connecticut by honoring his demand for the extradition of a criminal. It will be remembered that in February last Mr. Hill, then Governor of New York, was elected to the office of Governor of New York. The only objects accomplished by his pious desire are the escape of several malefactors, and the creation of intense disgust among Connecticut Democrats, whom he expected to please.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

From The Boston Herald.

The efforts of the New-York authorities to beat the newspapers out of all the news concerning the death of a man named "Hartmann" have failed. They might as well try the Partitionian experiment of mopping up the Atlantic Ocean with a mop. It can't be done.

A HINT FOR SENSATION-MONGERS.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Blaine is giving a rest to both voice and pen.

London, June 30.  
Some of the speeches at the Actors' Benevolent Fund dinner put in a clear enough light some of the questions at issue between the Stage and the public, and a very respectable one, which would have surprised that there are any such questions, or that any controversy is going on. There is another public—a very respectable one from a different point of view—which continues to regard the Stage as a domain of the Devil. Mr. Irving, who could well afford to neglect a public opinion of this sort, turned sharply upon the societies which exist for the regeneration of the theatrical sinner. There are such societies. They call themselves, I believe, missions. Their members have a great desire, he tells us, to lay hold of the humbler members of the profession and convince them of the sinfulness of their calling. "Brands are to be snatched from the burning, and converted players exhibited in the animated wax-works of the missionary stage."

Mr. Irving, you perceive—and you must have perceived it before now—has a very neat diction, and is capable of producing rhetorical effects as well as dramatic. "It is quite impossible," he adds, "that actors should regard with sympathy the efforts of some who invite people engaged in the theatrical business to a substantial tea, and then lecture them on the imaginary horrors of their occupation." Quite, I should say; even the impartial outsider cannot sympathize with such efforts, or admire those who make them, no matter how good their motives may be. Most of the foolish and many of the most wicked acts in this world are done from good motives; it is a commonplace to say so. The actor is right to resent these efforts. Whether it is worth while to resent them publicly is another question. The too pious souls who are engaged in the enterprises which Mr. Irving ridicules are insensible to ridicule, and have so long survived the contempt of the general public that they may very probably think it unimportant. The approval of their own little circle is sufficient for them. At the same time, they are aware of the compliment implied in any such reference to them as Mr. Irving's, and rejoice to see that they attract the attention of the world against which they decline.

Mr. Irving, however, has a practical aim; nobody is more practical than he. Such missions seem to him to stimulate the ignorant prejudice against the theatre, while they induce some people—the very weak-minded—to give up a means of earning an honest livelihood. This, too, he condenses into an epigram—the player's soul by pointing the way to the workhouse.

If this protest be not needed, it is at least dignified. Mr. Harle's speech was much occupied with complaints and an actor with his full share of favor, who nevertheless addresses the public in the tone of a man bankrupt in pocket and popularity alike. He has two grievances of long standing; society and the French theatre. It cannot be without a feeling of pride, he declares, that the actor of to-day compares his position with that held by actors even so short a time since as when Mr. Harle entered the profession. The topic is one on which he has often enlarged. He may be proud of the social recognition which the actor now enjoys, but he clearly thinks it not complete. It will not be complete so long as actors themselves discuss their incompleteness in public. Mr. Harle's own position, both on the stage and in society, is so respectable that his gricis cannot be personal; it is in behalf of his less-favored colleagues that he again refers to a subject so delicate. Now, as before, there is a note of bitterness in what he says, as if he felt that after all the relations which exist between society and the stage are not quite the relations of equality. If he feels that, it were surely wiser to hide the feeling.

So of his animosity to the French stage,—which can be gained by letting his public see that he is jealous of his French rivals? "In Paris," says Mr. Harle, "which is supposed to be the very centre of dramatic culture, there is hardly one leading theatre, with perhaps the exception of the Theatre Francaise, which is not devoted to farce and opera bouffe of the grossest and coarsest type." Observe the "perhaps." So angry is Mr. Harle that he is not quite sure whether the House of Moliere itself is not devoted to farce and opera bouffe of the grossest type. What harm have the French players done him? They come to London, some of them, every year. They are here now, and I am sorry they are here, and during those very years in which Mr. Harle notes an improvement in the social position of actors, a very great influence on English taste. They have elevated it. They have been of real service to Mr. Harle. They have taught his audiences to appreciate what is best in his method; for what is best is French. But it seems that Mr. Harle has never forgiven them, not forgiven that London society whose recognition he covets. He cannot forget nor forgive their early triumphs, both social and dramatic. His account of the conditions of dramatic life in Paris is a caricature, of the oddest kind; and nobody who knows Paris need be told how far astray Mr. Harle is in what he supposes to be his facts.

"Least understood of any artist resident in this country," says an evening paper of Professor Legros. I make Mr. Brander Matthews a present Legros. It is not common in America. A certain morning paper advertises itself daily by having "the largest circulation of any Liberal paper in the world." The statement is perhaps no more accurate in fact than in grammar, but it is only the grammar which is now in question. There is authority enough for the barbarism; some of it not modern, but there are some locations which no authority can make English, or American either.

This same morning paper has been discussing Mr. Matthews's article; not without temper, as its manner is. Sometimes it contradicts him. It is "not aware" that "different" is commonly used in England instead of "different from." It is so commonly used that I will undertake to find examples of it in almost every issue of almost every important newspaper in England. It occurs in books as well as in the press. It occurs even in Thackeray. It is used by almost everybody in Thackeray. It is defended by people who ought to know better. Not only is it defended, but the English mind has to make an effort to understand why it should be challenged, or why it is incorrect. I once heard it from the lips of one of the most eminent of Englishmen. "Would you," I asked, "say one star differs to another star in glory?" His answer was that with respect to the use of English you cannot argue from analogy. I did not wish to argue from anything, and dropped the subject; nothing is less welcome in private life than argument.

One of the most accomplished of American students of English and American literature did, nevertheless, resort to analogy and authority in defence of the solecism I first quoted. A man who is hard pushed will resort to anything. But if Mr. Brander Matthews will extend his researches a little he could add largely to the number of those allusions to which he gives this seemingly new and certainly unorthodox name. He must not expect gratitude from the "Britannians" for showing up their "Britannians."

In an American periodical which does its best to be literary and bibliographical and even ethical, I read with astonishment that French printers can do anything but print. I say with astonishment; or what would have been astonishment, had such a statement appeared in a different paper. The remark is thrown in casually in the course of a rather indiscriminating panegyric on the Century Dictionary. What French printers do this writer mean? Ancient or modern? It is true of neither; it is not even within measurable distance

## Announcements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8-Wang.  
CASINO—8-15-Apollo.  
EDEN MUSEE—Wang Tables.  
EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—4 and 8-30-King Solomon.  
GARDEN THEATRE—8-30-A Parisian Romance.  
KOSHER & BROS.—8-Cosmopolitan.  
MANHATTAN BEACH—8-Fireworks.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE—8-15  
—Theodore Thomas's Concerts.  
PALMER'S THEATRE—8-15-The Tar and Tantar.  
TERRACE GARDEN—8-Apache.

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## Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The bye-election at Carlow, Ireland, resulted in the election of the anti-Parnellite candidate by a majority of 2,214 votes.  
Emperor William attended the royal wedding of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and in the evening was present at a gala opera performance at Covent Garden.  
The Dutch Cabinet has resigned.  
The Arab slave traders have been routed by Congo Free State troops, and are retreating.  
The flow of lava from University Convocation was opened in Albany.

Domestic.—Two men, returned from the great Salmon Lake, think that the channel of the Colorado River has been changed, and that the lake is permanent.  
The funeral of Hannibal Hamlin took place at Bangor.  
Colonel A. K. McClure in "The Philadelphia Times" denies Colonel Nicolay's assertion that Lincoln was not opposed to Hamlin's nomination.  
The convention of the State Teachers' Association at Saratoga came to a close.  
The college conference at Northfield closed.

City and Suburban.—A man committed suicide by lifting a manhole and leaping into a sewer.  
The Aqueduct Commissioners decided to fight Tammany Hall in its effort to grab more patronage.  
Prince George of Greece sailed again for Europe.  
Winners at Jerome Park: Dr. Wilcox, Westchester, Eon, Raceland, Solo, Arnold and Slepner.  
The National Convention of Europe of the World's Fair held a meeting preliminary to sailing for Europe this morning.  
Bondholders took action against the Oregon Pacific management.  
A German cook shot a woman and then himself in a Division restaurant.  
John N. Judd, a sporting goods dealer, accidentally shot his wife.  
Stocks excessively dull, but a small fraction better under the lead of Louisville and Nashville, which advanced nearly 1 per cent in anticipation of the regular dividend.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair or clear, preceded by showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 64.5-8.

The Police Commissioners have postponed for so long the appointment of police matrons that it is a trifle annoying, when they have at last reached the point of naming them, to find the Commissioners disagreeing about the amount of salary that a matron ought to receive. There is a deadlock on this matter, however, and we shall have no matrons until it is broken. As two of them favor \$700 a year and the other two insist that \$600 is enough, a compromise at \$650 would seem to be the simplest way of dealing with the difficulty that confronts the Police Board.

In some respects World's Fair matters are looking up. The departure of the Commissioners who are going to Europe to boom the Fair is an interesting occurrence in itself, and will no doubt have an important bearing upon the success of the Columbus show. That Europeans need education on the subject is beyond dispute; equally true is it that to their eyes a World's Fair a thousand miles from the Atlantic seaboard is a very different thing from a World's Fair in New-York. We assure the Commissioners of our best wishes, and trust that they will have the amplest success in stimulating interest in the Chicago Exposition.

The Aqueduct Commissioners virtually adopted a declaration of independence yesterday. In other words, they refused to comply with the request of the Board of Estimate and supply that body with a complete list of their subordinates, basing their action upon an opinion given by Judge Lacombe when he held the office of Corporation Counsel. It is well known that Tammany Hall has been trying hard to get possession of the Aqueduct, and undoubtedly the Board of Estimate's request was a part of the scheme. The Commissioners, in affirming their total independence of the Board, are exercising a plain right. The people want the Aqueduct Commissioners to complete the work they were appointed to perform; at the same time they do not perceive the necessity of an Aqueduct Commission in perpetuity.

Apparently the power of imitation finds an impressive illustration in the latest case of suicide in this city. Not long ago, our readers recall, a workman made a misstep and fell through a manhole into a sewer; there was a strong current of water flowing and he was instantly swept away, his body being found in the river some time afterward. Last evening a man intent on taking his life lifted a manhole cover at Third-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st. and plunged into the sewer. There have been many strange cases of suicide reported, but this one possesses the element of novelty in a striking degree. There is little doubt that if the man's last mental processes could be discovered, it

would be found that his act was suggested by the recent accident in Twenty-third-st.

Athletics had a prominent place in the discussions at the University Convocation yesterday, eminent educators giving all the weight of their names and their words to this important feature of college training. This is a good sign. When college presidents and professors agree as to the necessity of a sound body as a condition precedent to a sound mind, it is evident that the physical part of education is assuming its rightful place. President Webster, of Union, boldly declared in favor of compulsory gymnastic exercises for college boys. This is the rule at Amherst, where the best results have been achieved, and bids fair to become the established practice elsewhere.

## A SIGNIFICANT CAMPAIGN.

Undoubtedly the election in Ohio ought to furnish a good test of the present condition of political sentiment throughout the country. That State is neither East nor West. It is not overrun by the Farmers' Alliance nor controlled by manufacturing interests. It has important sympathetic connections with every part of the land, and extreme sentiment on the issues of the day is there reflected clearly, but only in a sensible degree. The people of Ohio possibly better than those of any other State are to be placed in interest and association as to be able to strike a fair general average of the merits and demerits of all the questions now exciting popular attention. They are at a fortunate distance from the various points where political forces are generated—near enough to appreciate their value, but not so close as to be unduly influenced. They are an exceptionally intelligent people, and are distinguished for their independence of party ties. They vote as they think, and they think with much logic and candor. In view of these facts and of the National issues that Major McKinley's nomination has summoned to the front, it is reasonable to suppose that when Ohio has spoken a fair indication will be given as to the general opinion of Americans upon the controversies at present in discussion.

Major McKinley is of all men the one around whom such a campaign should be fought. He is decidedly the best representative of those policies that Republicans advocate and Democrats oppose who is now available for a test of popular feeling. He is without personal enemies or blind partisans. His personality is forcible but not overwhelming. His peculiar strength is derived from the fact that he stands as one of the ablest exponents of National Republican aims, the author of the Tariff bill which is now law, and the leader of his party on the floor of the House in the assertion of its principles. It is true that his work has not yet been in operation long enough to enable the people to stand in judgment upon all its results, but they ought by this time to be able at least to appreciate its tendencies and to be on their guard against all kinds of statements for the support of which plain evidence is not adduced. The Tariff bill has already accomplished certain results that clearly show the direction of its influence upon National prosperity. It has not increased the cost of living, and it has stimulated industry. Reciprocity and the revival of American shipping have not proceeded far, but they have shown the farmer that the articles which are to be exported under reciprocal treaties and in American bottoms are mainly his products, and he can see, if he will, that his interest in these policies is greater than that of any other class.

The silver issue will be presented in Ohio before a constituency that has no selfish interest to serve by promoting either of the policies submitted to its consideration. Its people are, however, of the substantial sort, who possess property interests and who know the value of honest money. The Ohio Democratic Convention in 1890 declared for free coinage, and undoubtedly after the record of its party in the last Congress it will do so again. The result of a battle upon this question thus clearly defined will be significant. The Republicans have proved by the enactment into law of a measure which already brings into monetary use the total silver product of American mines that so far as is possible without bringing about silver monetarism, and it is pretty safe to think that this is as far as the people of Ohio would wish to go. It is fortunate for both parties, in view of the approaching session of Congress, that a State so representative of the best and safest American opinion has decided to shape its contest with reference to these National issues. We say decided, because no action of the Democratic Convention can now prevent such a contest. The nomination of Major McKinley was the result of the plain wish of the Ohio voters for a square fight on these issues, and the Democrats cannot now evade them. They must come directly to the front and stand or fall upon the questions which McKinley's candidacy presents.

## MR. PARNELL'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Parnell's marriage does not seem to have added to his political stock in trade. At Carlow, where the conditions were considered to be peculiarly favorable for the success of his candidate, he has been overwhelmed with defeat. The McCarthy candidate has been elected by a majority exceeding by nearly 700 the number of votes cast for Mr. Parnell's man. The contest lay between a farmer and a merchant in a county where there was an agricultural population. The merchant won by so large a majority as to exclude all considerations of personal popularity in explanation of his success. The influence of the Catholic clergy was undoubtedly strongly exerted against Mr. Parnell's candidate. The Irish leader's marriage was not accepted by the priests as a vindication of his reputation. His candidate was slaughtered in a constituency which had been regarded as his stronghold.

The Carlow election is an unerring sign of Mr. Parnell's loss of prestige. His services to the Irish people had been pre-eminent, and in the crisis of his political fortunes a large body of followers refused to abandon him merely out of deference for Mr. Gladstone's scruples. As time has passed and his determination to subordinate everything in which the island is deeply interested to his own fortunes has been disclosed, a popular reaction has set in against him. There has been a recoil from a selfishness which exacted loyalty to a disgraced leader at the expense of the cause of Home Rule. So long as Ireland was first in the affections of Mr. Parnell he was a power in the island. When his love affairs, his immoralities, his private resentments, his political vengeance and his restoration to the leadership were considered by him as of greater importance than the maintenance of the Home Rule alliance in England and the triumph of the Irish cause, his prestige was irrevocably impaired.

Mr. Parnell's loss is Ireland's gain. The Carlow election will invigorate Mr. Gladstone's followers in England, where the victory for Home Rule is to be won. It will be interpreted as an unmistakable proof that Mr. Parnell's influence in Ireland has been shattered, and that in the general elections of the next year the island will be loyal to the cause and indifferent to the fate of a leader who has shown himself

to be incapable of making personal sacrifices for the welfare of his country. If Englishmen to-day were convinced that Ireland was thoroughly prepared for self-government, the establishment of a separate Parliament in Dublin would speedily follow. What better evidence could be offered of full capacity for self-government than the discrimination and sound judgment displayed by this Irish constituency in repudiating the self-willed and barren leadership of Mr. Parnell?

## HORACE GREELEY'S LINCOLN.

The most masterful bit of English that has been brought to light for many a day is Horace Greeley's estimate of Lincoln printed in the current number of "The Century." In a footnote the explanation is made that the manuscript was deciphered with appalling difficulty owing to frequent and minutely written interlinearations and general illegibility. If the manuscript obstinately guarded the great Editor's secret thoughts, the printed page reveals them with a flash of intelligence and lucidity that is fairly electric. Any one who reads the first sentence will be magnetized by its power, and will not only go on to the end without pausing, but will then begin the article a second time and finish it with a conviction that Mr. Greeley was unrivaled as a writer of pure and undelivered English. Why this critical estimate of Lincoln's character and public services has never before been published we do not know; but it is fortunate, perhaps, that it has been reserved for the deliberate judgment of a generation that knows less of his fame as a writer of philosophic mind and complete intellectual equipment than of his reputation as a political leader, an eccentric editor and a unique figure in American history. Mr. Greeley while he lived was always at work, constantly writing and making public addresses, and sharing his thoughts day by day with the world. So rich and varied was the literary product of his busy career that there was no leisure allowed to his contemporaries for critical estimate and appreciation of the robust and luminous qualities of his style. So incomparable an essay as this coming after long years of silence has the force of a revelation. It shows what manner of writer he was during the long period when the world was enriched with his daily thoughts.

Nothing is more characteristic in this article than the writer's comments upon the limited schooling which Lincoln received for his work in life. He does not sneer at higher education, but he asserts that a majority of the great men of the country, beginning with Franklin, had little if anything more than a common-school education, while many had less. "Washington, Jefferson and Madison had rather more; Clay and Jackson somewhat less; Van Buren perhaps a little more; Lincoln decidedly less. How great was his consequent loss? I raise the question; let others decide it." This was a question which he frequently raised during his life, not so much from prejudice against academic forms of education as from a profound faith in the capacity of a man of genuine power for educating and fitting himself for the highest civil trusts. Henry Clay, the idol of his early career, had the most meagre advantages of schooling in boyhood, but there was nothing in his conversation and his speeches in high debate which would have impressed the most critical listener with a sense of defects of early education. In the same way, Mr. Greeley asserts that Lincoln if he had lived to old age would have lost whatever of hesitation or rawness was once observable in his manner, and have mingled with highly educated men "on the same easy footing of equality with Henry Clay in his later prime of life."

It was with Mr. Greeley as a literary worker and master of English style very much as he says it was with Mr. Clay. He had less rather than more of a common-school education. The genius of the man rose above the limitations of his early misfortunes and soared with serene and constant poise in the highest realm of intellectual activity. Mr. Greeley in his prime was like Henry Clay as he himself idealized him. His knowledge was different from that of other men educated in a conventional way, but it was comprehensive, thoroughly assimilated and wonderfully minute; and whether in conversation or in writing he was a master of English prose. No man of his time, unless it was Lincoln, could write such plain, strong and finished English as Horace Greeley. This "Century" article opens with one of his tersest epigrams: "There have been ten thousand attempts at the life of Abraham Lincoln, whereof that of Wilkes Booth was perhaps the most atrocious; yet it stands by no means alone." This keen thrust at contemporaneous biography is followed by twelve pages of quaint metaphors, fine analysis, animated reminiscence, luminous exposition of character and political opinions, wealth of literary allusion and poetic quotation, and sustained elevation of style. No better example of Mr. Greeley's best literary work can be found than this strongly vitalized and characteristic estimate of Lincoln. At the same time, it reveals the writer's intellectual outfit as a thoroughly well-read and self-educated man.

Of the substance of this previously unpublished essay and of the justice of its estimate of Lincoln we have not space in reserve to speak. It is a severe test to subject an article like this, written many years ago while the heat and burden of the Civil War was still felt, to a generation of cooler and more mature judgment. What was lacking then—a sense of perspective—is now supplied, and the great figures of the Civil War, Lincoln soaring above them all, are seen in their true relations. It does not matter very much whether or not the estimate be accepted as wholly accurate and sympathetic. It is enough that it faithfully embodies his ideas of Lincoln. He would not say that the biographies and ideals of Lincoln current when he wrote this estimate were not better than his Lincoln. He would only say that they were not his. As the tribute of one home-spun man of incomparable genius to another of like heroic mould, Horace Greeley's Lincoln will live in literature.

## MORE ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

For some years past the work of Arctic exploration has been largely suspended. The last two important expeditions that had the North Pole as their objective point were of American organization, and were in the main conducted with a sagacity and courage that do credit to the American name. Nor were they by any means barren of results. They added much to the world's knowledge of the far northern regions, and they placed the Stars and Stripes nearer to the Arctic Pole than the flag of any other nation. But their ending was in disaster and death. Since then no serious effort has been made to continue their unfinished work. Dr. Nansen, it is true, tramped across Southern Greenland, and Lord Lansdale is reported to have wandered about the shores of Hudson Bay. But until the present time no real polar expedition has gone forth. Now, however, there is a great revival of action. Three well-equipped parties are making their way northward, and a fourth will soon follow; and there is good reason to expect that each will wrest from the clime of frost some real advantage to the world of science.

One of these parties, from Bowdoin College,

only aims to explore Labrador and the Hudson Bay country, and has no designs upon the Pole. But it goes to a region scarcely known to man, and is likely to make some valuable additions to our maps of North America. A second American expedition, under Lieutenant Peary, goes to the western coast of Greenland, where his leader has already achieved some interesting work. Mrs. Peary, who accompanies it, will spend the winter 13 degrees above the Arctic Circle, an unprecedented exploit for her sex; and what her husband and his comrades may accomplish on their march northeastward from the Arctic Circle must be left to conjecture. The whole sound must be heard to conjecture. The possibilities are very great. The third expedition, now on its northward way, is a modest little surveying party, under the command of Lieutenants Ryder and Wedel, of the Danish Navy. Their objective point is the northeastern coast of Greenland. Probably there is no more dreary and forbidding region on the globe, and there are few that are so little known. German explorers have gone as far north as Cape Bismarck, in latitude north 77 degrees. But beyond that point all is unknown, and since the voyage of Koldewey, a score of years ago, no man has sought to pass further up that desolate and dangerous coast. The fourth venture, not yet entered upon, however, is that of Dr. Nansen, who will drift poleward, or whithersoever the currents between Point Barrow and Wrangel Land may lead him.

There is in these ventures a promise of something practical. Something more inspires them than a mere curiosity to reach the end of the earth's axis. The exploration of Labrador and the Grand River region will certainly make more complete our knowledge of this continent, and perhaps even reveal new material resources within our reach. The Danish party, also, bids fair to do good work, for it proceeds on the principle of conquering and surveying the land as it goes along, not of recklessly dashing forward for some distant goal. The work may seem commonplace; but to survey carefully a stretch of shore never yet visited by man will add more to scientific knowledge than even to push forward a mile or two nearer to the Pole. As for Lieutenant Peary, if he accomplishes what he is aiming directly at, he will perhaps do best of all. He will solve for us the most important problem in the geography of Greenland, namely, how and where that continent ends at the north. There has been much of talk and treasure lost in Arctic explorations, and it must be confessed that in many respects our later expeditions, equipped with all the resources of modern science, have not compared to advantage with those of generations ago. But every new expedition has fuller powers of observation, geographical, meteorological and otherwise, and fuller powers, also, of deducing from its observations facts of real interest and value. Our knowledge of the earth can never approximate to completeness until every square league of its area has been surveyed; and the adventurous spirit of man will never rest satisfied until even the remotest recesses of the frozen zones have yielded up their secrets.

## OF INTEREST TO MARRIED MEN.

The lunge of the married man who is occasionally kept out late by the demands of business or the sudden sickness of a friend is, of course, his wife. She always hears him when he comes in, and puts him to rest the next morning at the breakfast table with her steady, martyr-like gaze, as he explains why he was late. Sensible married men long ago gave up the attempt to get in without their wives hearing them. Practically, it is something which cannot be done. For a long time men tried taking off their shoes at the foot of the stairs, but it never seemed to do any particular good. Many have tried